

NOTES

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON *CALOPOGON*, *CORALLORHIZA*, AND *CYPRIPEDIUM* (ORCHIDACEAE) IN THE GREAT PLAINS REGION—During the preparation of a manuscript on the native orchids of the Great Plains Region it became obvious that the status of three orchid taxa occurring in this area needed to be clarified.

CALOPOGON TUBEROSUS (L.) B.S.P. var. *simpsonii* (Small) Magrath, comb. nov.

It appears that var. *simpsonii* (basionym: *Limodorum simpsonii* Small, Fl. SE U.S. 322. 1903) was never changed from *C. pulchellus* (Salisb.) R. Br. var. *simpsonii* (Small) Ames when *tuberosus* (basionym: *Limodorum tuberosum* Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 2:950. 1753) was recognized as the correct name for *pulchellus*.

In Oklahoma, *C. tuberosus* is represented by two different taxa. One taxon is a relatively small plant that grows in wet prairie hay meadows and blooms in mid-May to early June and the other taxon is a large plant that occurs only in sphagnum bogs and blooms in early to mid-June. In trying to correctly identify these two taxa it was found that they were both referable to *C. tuberosus* but were obviously different. It was finally determined that the larger taxon was var. *simpsonii* and the smaller var. *tuberosus*.

KEY TO THE TAXA IN OKLAHOMA:

1. Plants of open moist prairies; plant height usually 35 cm or less; petal length 11–20 mm; column 9–14 mm long var. *tuberosus*
1. Plants of open sphagnum bogs; plant height usually 40 cm or more; petal length 20–30 mm; column 17–22 mm long var. *simpsonii*

CORALLORHIZA STRIATA Lindl. f. *FULVA* Fern.

It is my opinion that the name that is best applied to the pale yellow form of *C. striata* is f. *fulva* Fern. I had previously believed that the yellow form of *striata* was primarily restricted to the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent areas of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and therefore accepted Rydberg's name *C. ochroleuca* but reduced it from species rank to varietal rank. It is under this combination [*C. striata* Lindl. var. *ochroleuca* (Rydb.) Magrath] that the plant appears in the Flora of the Great Plains published in 1986. At the time that this combination was made, Rydberg's *C. ochroleuca* appeared to comprise a very distinct population of small plants that had flowers with connivent sepals and petals and a bright

lemon yellow lip. However, examination of other specimens, including one from the Cypress Hills of Alberta, Canada has convinced me that Fernald's forma *fulva* should be applied to all of the yellowish flowered members of *C. striata* complex.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM Salisb. f. *albolabium* Magrath & Norman, form. nov.

A forma *parviflorum* labellum album differt.

TYPE: OKLAHOMA: ADAIR CO.: Tate Ranch, ca 5 mi SW of Chewey; oak-hickory woods, north-facing slope; gravelly soil; one clump with 2 single-flowered stems and 7 sterile stems; lip pure white with pinkish-purple veining; *Magrath & Norman 16847* (HOLOTYPE: OCLA!). This clump of white-flowered *C. parviflorum* has been observed to exist for over 10 years by Jim Norman who first brought it to Dr. Magrath's attention in 1983. The main colony consists of about 140 scattered plants and small clumps with typical bright yellow lips.

A second collection of what appears to be the same taxon was made in Benton County, Arkansas (*Timme 2434*, UARK). In a recent letter (8 September 1988), Dr. Edwin Smith from the University of Arkansas Herbarium noted that C. J. Sheviak at the New York State Museum had annotated this specimen in 1987 as "*C. × andrewsii* Fuller nm. *favillianum* (J. T. Curtin) Boivin—or possibly a white-lipped plant of a normally yellow-lipped species. The identity of the yellow-lipped plant, however, is uncertain." Smith stated that he was "satisfied that it is a white-lipped variant of *C. parviflorum*." as are we.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Dr. Edwin Smith (UARK), Marion Norman, Dr. John Packer (ALTA), and Drs. John and Connie Taylor (DUR) for their help in providing specimens and information.—*Lawrence K. Magrath, Discipline of Biology, University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha, OK 73018 and James L. Norman, 502 N. 14th Street, Muskogee, OK 74401.*

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN *PEDIOMELUM* (FABACEAE)—Isely (1986) has essentially followed Rydberg in his treatment on the genus *Psoralea* L. and placed the U.S. psoraleas in *Orbexilum* Raf., *Pedimelum* Rydb., and *Psoralidium* Rydb. Subsequent to this publication, Isely (1988) pointed out that what was known by the name *Psoralea psoraloides* (Walt.) Cory var. *eglandulosa* (Ell.) Freeman [= *Orbexilum pedunculatum* (Mill.) Rydb. var. *eglandulosa* (Ell.) Isely] must be called *O. peduncu-*